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MORRIS, DAWSON & CO.,  
Address, No. 19 Broad street, Charleston, S. C.

## The Charleston News.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1872.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Four inches of snow fell at Bangor, Maine, on Saturday last.

The failure of Caldwell, Walker & Co., brokers of New York City, is announced.

A reform committee has been formed in Brooklyn, New York, consisting of one hundred citizens of both parties.

The result of the South Carolina election according to the New York Herald, caused an advance of one per cent. in the new State bonds on Wednesday.

Judge Ingraham, of New York, has decided that a person's watch comes under the title of necessary articles, which cannot be taken by creditors.

The New York majority contest seems to be in a hopeless muddle. Wm. T. Havemeyer, in a published letter, says it would be injudicious for him to accept the Reform nomination, in view of the apathy of the people.

A number of cigar manufacturers in New York have acceded to the demands of their workmen for an increase from one to five dollars on every one thousand. Several houses have suspended operation because of the demand.

In proof of the fact that the cotton manufacturing interest of the South is rallying from the effects of the war, the New Orleans Playhouse notes that the consumption last year was 120,000 bales against 81,000 in 1870 and 80,000 in 1869.

The British National Life-Boat Association claim that in the last twenty-one months that institution has been instrumental in saving the lives of eleven hundred and sixty-five persons from different wrecks, besides aiding to secure thirty-seven vessels from destruction.

The Tammany City (New York) convention completed Wednesday night their city and county ticket. The nominations are made with a union of the Liberal Republicans, giving the latter three names on the aldermanic ticket. All the candidates are pledged to support Abraham B. Lawrence for mayor.

Judge William H. Ship, attorney-general of North Carolina, has written an appeal to the Democracy of that State to assist Mr. Turner, the proprietor of the Raleigh (N. C.) blowing up his premises by political enemies in its re-establishment and resumption.

The epidemic among the horses has now extended throughout the Dominion of Canada, seriously interrupting the business of the country. The street cars in Montreal have stopped running. In their stables more than three hundred horses are sick. Farmers in the country are unable to bring their grain to market. The disease is not often fatal, but recovery is slow.

The harvest in France is considered, on the whole, very good; that in England not so good; in Italy decidedly bad both as to quantity and quality; Russia makes the wheat harvest especially in Odessa, where the wheat harvest is looked upon as better than usual; Germany also gives a tolerably good account; in Switzerland; Spain and Belgium the harvests have been very successful, especially in cereals.

Since the adjournment of the last session of Congress the government printing office has been engaged on the printing ordered during the session, amounting to 750,000 octavo and quarto volumes of from 500 to 600 pages each; 254,000 volumes are of the agricultural and Kn-Klux reports. The printing of the census report is progressing; 4000 volumes in small are bound daily. About 1000 persons are employed in the office, the force including 300 compositors, 30 or 40 men and 400 women.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Washington, says that a letter has been received from Mr. Voorhees, dated Terra Haute, October 14th, in which he scolds his defeat to apathy, and says it was simply the stay-at-home vote in his party that beat him and hurt the cause everywhere. No body thought there was a possibility of his defeat, and over confidence led hundreds to stay away from the polls. He is glad to be able to resume law practice, and closes by saying: "Mr. Greeley has personally raised himself in this canvass a thousand fold in estimation."

It is said by travelers that as you recede from the cattle markets of the East, towards the cattle-raising country, the beef becomes proportionately tough, until when you get to Texas, nothing can be procured in the way of a steak but gristle. This is the hard fact of the beef on the market, and retaining the inferior for home consumption. The farmer that does it gets rich, though the mean between him and the greedy devourer of all the best products at home is the more reasonable policy, perhaps, in the end.

At Birmingham, on the first instant, a large and enthusiastic meeting of non-conformists from all parts of England, but mainly from the midland counties, was held, which was addressed by Mr. Miall, M. P., who has given notice that he will submit a motion to the next House of Commons in favor of disestablishment both in England and Scotland; by Mr. Hingworth, also a member of Parliament, and other well-known speakers. The discussions in this conference were very animated, and manifested a determination on the part of those engaged in the proceedings to agitate the question of religious equality in every practicable manner.

A very practical question was taken up by the New York State Convention of the Congregational Church, at Rochester, on Wednesday. A resolution was passed recommending Monday instead of Saturday as pay day, to employers and employees. This is on the supposition that a large part of the temptations which assail the laboring man on Sunday comes from the fact that he has money in his pocket, to spend, and an idle day to spend it in. The experiment of a change of pay day is reported to have worked very satisfactorily wherever it has been tried. It is said that it would have the approval of wiles in many cases.

Though Mrs. Fair has escaped the bitter need averaging spectre about her, some of them in a very tangible form, and a more than usual amount of gallantry is demanded from her legal counsel in protecting her from their dangerous designs. While going into the court-room recently, with Judge Tyler, who is her attorney in the civil suit now on her hands, they saw James L. Crittenden, son of Mrs. Fair's victim, at the head of the stairs. Mrs. Fair informed the judge that she feared young Crittenden intended to waylay her. Being asked by her counsel whether she had a pistol, she replied in the affirmative and yielded it to him at his request. About ten minutes later they left the building and met Crittenden again. The judge sent Mrs. Fair forward and then confronted the young man, but was told to go about his business. The judge replied, "If you make the least motion in following Mrs. Fair to injure her, I will blow a hole through you big enough to pass a rail stage through," and then followed his stroke. Suddenly Crittenden started back in an opposite direction, gave up his books to some one, and, returning, overtook the party. This time he had his hand ominously in his pocket. Judge Tyler and Mrs. Fair entered a street car; Crittenden also entered. There was a great deal of close watching. Mrs. Fair sat the nervous watcher and most interested party. They finally left the car, and Crittenden was warned not to follow further. "All right," he cried, as they were ascending the stairs, "I only wanted to find out where she rooms. But I just warn her that she'd better leave this town before long." To this Judge Tyler responded: "You'd better be careful how you make such an exhibition of yourself." Mrs. Fair not being one of the kind that enjoys bluffing, says that these threats make the very reason why she will stay, and perhaps the end of the vendetta she has inaugurated is not yet.

The result in the County.

The smoke of the close and curious conflict of last week in Charleston County has hardly lifted; but enough of the result is ascertained to assure us that, at the least, much that is well worth the winning has been won, while the figures demonstrate that the votes thrown away on candidates who, whatever their merits, never had the ghost of a chance of success, were more than enough, if properly directed, to have given to the Conservatives absolutely, in each case, the choice between the individuals respectively nominated by the rival Radical factions. That our people did not see it in every case to make such choice is to be regretted; but we find abundant encouragement and hope in the measure of substantial success that we have actually gained, in the defeat of some of the most malignant, and in the election of some of the least obnoxious candidates on the opposing County and Legislative tickets. This, we say, is a great and substantial gain; but far more important, in our view, is the bitter but useful lesson which our people have been taught, that the only hope of escape from the more flagrant evils of local misgovernment rests in a frank and general recognition of the necessity of supporting, hereafter, with all our might, the best of the strong candidates who may happen to be placed in the field, irrespective of their political affiliations.

Discerning in such a course the only real remedy for our political ills, THE NEWS, single-handed and alone, has earnestly counseled its adoption. It has proclaimed the true policy for the political redemption of South Carolina, regardless of the expostulations of timorous friends, the taunts of exultant foes, and the ill-suppressed rage and mortification of some of the wire-pullers, who have assumed of late years to do the political thinking and talking for Charleston and Charlestonians. Without consulting these oracles, THE NEWS has given its readers advice, which, if not altogether agreeable, is at least shown by results to have been wholesome and practical. The path of the pioneer in new ideas, of any kind, is seldom a smooth one; but whenever we are convinced that the prosperity of South Carolina demands the adoption of any policy, however it may conflict with the popular prejudice of the hour, that policy shall find in THE NEWS a bold, unhesitating and persistent champion.

About the State.

It is now possible to measure with some accuracy the Conservative losses and gains at the late State election. The contest was one in which the Conservatives took hardly any part, but they have a deep interest in the result.

In the matter of Congressmen the State stands where she did before. All her representatives in the Federal council are Radicals, and four of the five are colored men.

The attempt to elect a Democrat in the Fourth District has apparently failed, by reason of the supineness of the Conservatives. There was a white majority in the district, and Governor Perry could easily have been elected. In the State Legislature the Conservatives make some gains; a complete list of which we print elsewhere. And there is an improvement in the mental calibre of the Conservatives who are chosen. They will not be mere lay-figures at the capitol. Both amendments to the State Constitution are adopted by a nearly unanimous vote. One of them changes the day of holding the State election, so that, every four years, both the State and Presidential election will take place on the same day. The other amendment prohibits any addition to the State debt, without the approval of a two-thirds vote of the people at a general election. This is a step in the right direction.

The great Conservative gain, however, is the defeat of the crew of adventurers who, with smiles on their lips and hate in their hearts, endeavored to obtain control of the State Government. They wallowed in the mire of the Legislative stables as long as they were allowed to remain there. When they were kicked out by the native Radicals, they raised the cry that they were the men to bring about reform, because they had shared in the plunder and knew where to find the keys of the treasury. No, thank you! They told the Conservatives that no Conservative should hold office under the

"set-a-thief-to-catch-a-thief" regime. They had the insolence to say to the white citizens of South Carolina: "Vote for us, all of you, and elect us; and, if you do, you shall have no more power than you have now. If you don't vote at all, or do vote for candidates of your own, all the blame of what 'yours' may do shall rest upon you and 'yours.' They tried to lash the whites into supporting them. And they have failed; failed utterly and ignominiously. It is about time that their faces were turned 'to hum.' And there is another point of note. Not a single disturbance, big or little, took place on election day. And all reports agree in saying that the blacks displayed more independence than ever before—that they are, more generally, thinking for themselves. This is due, mark you! to the wisdom of the Conservatives in refraining from a party contest.

There will never be thorough peace in South Carolina, there will never be real progress, until the line of color is so far obliterated that both whites and blacks shall be found in both the Radical and Conservative parties. Then questions will be determined upon their merits. And, moreover, we dare not, in South Carolina, raise the issue of race. That might do elsewhere, but it would be ruinous here. A beginning has been made. The colored people see that the whites will vote for a colored man who is worthy of their suffrages. This is the beginning of reform.

The November Battle—A Close, but not Hopeless Contest.

The New York World is not disheartened at the success of the stupendous frauds by which the Grant party carried Pennsylvania. It still regards Mr. Greeley's chances for election as excellent, provided his supporters do not allow themselves to be shaken or discouraged. It takes as a basis for its confidence a list of the States which gave Democratic victories in the election of 1871. This list includes neither Pennsylvania, nor Indiana, nor Ohio; all of which had Republican majorities in last year's elections. But excluding these States, and including New York which the Democratic party lost last year only in consequence of local divisions, we have States enough to give us 157 electoral votes. We shall easily recover New York, first because the Liberal Republicans command more votes there than in any other State; and secondly, because a purified Democracy is strong enough to carry New York without outside reinforcements. Adding New York to the States which gave Democratic majorities in the elections of last year, we have 157 electoral votes for Mr. Greeley, and we need only 27 more to secure the requisite 184 in the Electoral College. Indiana, which has just elected Mr. Hendricks by 1200 majority, will supply 15 of the needed 27, leaving only 12 to be made up from other States. We have fair chances to gain those from almost any one of a half a dozen other States. When the contest is narrowed to our ability to get a dozen additional votes, it is evident that we need only a little vigor and courage to convert the appearance of defeat into a triumph.

The Humors of Insurance.

A new insurance movement was lately started in Austria. It insured the policy-holder a certain sum whenever he married. How the tariff of rates was calculated we are not told. Were the handsome men at a premium or the rich ones? What discount was placed upon the members of the Ugly Club? Was red hair made a ground of objection by the company? All these speculative inquiries obtain no answer. In fact the company has dissolved. There were numerous policies issued, and the business seemed to be in a thriving condition, when the officers of the company all got married at once, and absorbed the assets in the treasury. It would be hardly worth the while of any speculative individual to start such a company in America. What the people of Hartford, or New York, Boston, Chicago or St. Louis, or any other of our great insurance centres desire, is to be insured in the event of divorce, not marriage, and no company would be hardy enough to court bankruptcy by such an undertaking.

A Subsidy Speculation.

Some idea may be obtained of the extent in which Congress gives away the people's land by a transaction in the land market on Saturday between the Kansas Pacific Railroad and Mr. George Grant, of London, England. Mr. Grant purchased from that company a tract of land containing twenty-four square miles, and found a colony. It is very well to encourage emigration, but it is just as well that people who own the land should have the profit arising from its sale, rather than corporations.

Joint Stock Company.

OFFICIAL MAPLE NUMBERS OF THE CHARLESTON JOINT STOCK COMPANY, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

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